

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please add the following new paragraph after paragraph [0012]:

[0012.1] FIG. 13 is a block diagram of an illumination source compatible with a calibration tool according to an embodiment of the invention.

Please replace paragraphs [0034] and [0035] with the following amended paragraphs:

[0034] As an example of a fine alignment requirement for an ACC sensor alignment tool 38, a 40mm circle may be marked on a vertical surface 7.5 meters from and at the same height as the illumination source 56. If the ACC sensor subsystem 12 is designed so that the plane of the reference surfaces 16, 18, and 20 is substantially perpendicular to the ACC sensor 12 emitting and/or detecting axis 22 and the direction of travel of the vehicle on which the ACC assembly 10 is mounted, and if the reference surfaces 16, 18, and 20 are equidistant from the ACC sensor 12 emitting and/or detecting axis 22, then fine alignment of the illumination source 56 is at least substantially realized when the tips 54 of the gauge pins 42, 44, and 46 lie in a plane perpendicular to a line from the illumination source 56 to the center of the 40mm circle and are equidistant from that line. Such an alignment may be made substantially permanent, for example, by using self-locking adjusting screws 68 and 70 or by application of a material such as an adhesive sealant to conventional adjusting screws 68 and 70.

[0035] The illumination source 56 may include further features such as an ability to allow removal of the shell 72 without disturbing alignment, which removal may permit replacement of one or more batteries (~~not shown in FIG. 13~~). The illumination source 56 may also support a power switch (~~not shown in FIG. 13~~) with an actuator slide 74, preferably located as shown at the base of the illumination source 56 to permit the illumination source 56 to be switched on and off by moving the switch actuator slide 74 laterally.

Please replace paragraph [0046] with the following amended paragraph:

[0046] Adjustment of the alignment of the illumination source 56 may be realized in a variety of ways, of which the exemplary embodiment, which uses a pivoting bottom point (internal to the illumination source 56) and a pair of orthogonal adjusting screws 68 and 70, is one that has been shown to be practical. Another adjustment method can use a non-adjustable illumination source 56 fixed to the body 40, and can use, for example, threads with jam nuts 208, as shown in FIG. 9, on at least two of the three pins 42, 44, and 46 so that screwing the pins 42, 44, and 46 in and out and locking them in place, for example with the jam nuts 208, can adjust the direction of the beam of the illumination source 56 with respect to the plane defined by the tips 54 of the pins 42, 44, and 46.

Please replace paragraph [0048] with the following amended paragraph:

[0048] Attachment of the gauge pins 42, 44, and 46 to the body 40 may use male screw threads integral to the gauge pins driven into female threaded holes in the body 40. The female threaded holes in the body 40 may be reinforced with inserts, which inserts may be screwed, pressed, pinned, co-molded, or otherwise permanently installed. The gauge pins 42, 44, and 46 themselves may similarly be screwed, pressed, co-molded, vibro-inserted, cryo-pressed, or installed by another suitable technology with or without inserts 200, or may be formed integrally with the body 40, as by molding or machining, where the alignment tool calibration process does not forbid such a method of attachment. The gauge pins 42, 44, and 46 may instead be attached to the body 40 using separate fastenings 202, 204 with unthreaded holes 60 in the body 40.

Please replace paragraph [0050] with the following amended paragraph:

[0050] The spring-loaded retention hooks 48, 50, and 52, likewise, can have other implementations. The retention hooks 48, 50, and 52 shown in the exemplary embodiment provide

spring tension and are comparatively simple, while being unlikely to get caught on obstructions and interfere thereby with installation or removal of the alignment tool 38. Alternative retention hook designs, such as the use of cam actuated clamping devices 242, as shown in FIG. 11, instead of or in addition to springs, may be preferable for these or other ACC sensor subassembly configurations. Hookless designs can be realized, using, for example, shop compressed air with a venturi-type vacuum generator to use one or more suction cups in place of retention hooks. A magnetic base, for another example, attached to the vehicle by an articulated arm, can likewise provide retention force. The retention hooks 48, 50, and 52 can each be made of a single piece and captured by a separate clamp forming part of the pass hole 78.

Please add the following new paragraph after paragraph [0050]:

[0050.1] FIG. 13 is a block diagram of a portion of an alignment tool, including an illumination source 56 compliant with the invention. An outer shell 72 encloses a light source 220, such as a laser, a light emitting diode, or a quartz-halogen incandescent lamp. The emitted light 222 from the light source 220 may be focused or collimated by a collimator 224, which may be a lens. The light source 220 generally requires a source of electrical power, such as, for example, an internal battery 226, cabled clips 228 for attachment to an external battery such as that of the vehicle (not shown), and an external power supply 230 that may convert mains power (not shown) to a level suitable to serve as an input for the light source 220. In view of the requirements of batteries and of light sources such as lasers, the illumination source 56 may further include a power switch 232, a voltage regulator 234, and a voltage multiplier 236. The block diagram further shows an attachment embodiment in the form of a friction fit sleeve 238, separately mounted to the body 40, along with a tapered nut 240, to permit the illumination source 56 to be positively clamped to the body 40.